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## JOB PRINTING.

Back and every description of Commercial and  
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job  
Rooms.

## Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—  
**WILLIAM E. SMITH**, of Milwaukee.

For Lieutenant Governor—  
**J. M. BINGHAM**, of Chippewa.

For Secretary of State—  
**HANS S. WARNER**, of Pierce.

For State Treasurer—  
**RICHARD GUENTHER**, of Winnebago.

For Attorney General—  
**W. C. WILSON**, of Iowa.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
**W. C. WHITFORD**, of Rock.

Another Greenback paper in Wisconsin  
has repeated—and has gone over to the  
Republicans.

Politically speaking the Democrats get  
sick at the stomach when they hear the  
name of Governor Smith.

It is Thurman's game to carry the Ohio  
Legislature at the expense of Ewing. This  
is what Ewing is kicking about.

We give our readers to-day the speech  
of General Garfield in full. It is a  
strong arraignment of the Democratic  
party, and a powerful defense of Republi-  
can principles.

If Wisconsin has a happy Democrat—  
one who can talk about the late State Con-  
vention and the Republican celebration  
without getting mad, will some one dis-  
cover him for curiosity's sake?

We publish to-day a very sorrowful  
story regarding the financial ruin of ex-  
Governor Nelson Dewey—Wisconsin's  
first Governor. It will be read with the  
deepest regret by the Governor's many  
friends in this State.

It causes the Democrats to rejoice to  
hear that the Moonshiners in the South  
are doing a prosperous business—that illicit  
distilleries are on the increase, and that  
the government is being cheated out of  
its revenue. Next to political power,  
there is nothing the Democrats like so well  
as cheap whisky.

It is a bad thing for the Madison Demo-  
crat that Representative Burrows, of Michi-  
gan, came to this State to speak at the  
Republican celebration. It has not en-  
joyed a peaceful moment since Wednesday  
night when he so gallantly stripped the  
Democratic party bare and held it up for  
public reprobation.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., in the American  
Newspaper Directory for July, show that  
the whole number of newspapers in the  
United States has increased since January  
of the current year, from 8,703 to 9,153.  
New papers abound in the Territories. Sus-  
pensions have been fewer than in any cor-  
responding period for several years.

## ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER.

It is now a very grave question whether  
or not the fever in the South will assume  
the form of an epidemic. At the first ap-  
pearance of the sporadic cases, physicians  
who had studied much concerning the dis-  
ease, and who had made careful observa-  
tions during the various years it had  
afflicted the South, were of the opinion  
that it would not become an epidemic this  
year. But there are many who seem to  
doubt the theory upon which these  
opinions were based; and the condition  
of things at Memphis goes to show that  
this deadly disease is preparing  
for another terrible campaign. We hope  
for the best, and trust that the South  
may be saved from the sickening ravages of  
the fever. This is not a question which  
alone concerns the people of the South. It  
is a question of so much importance to  
the whole country, that whatever afflicts  
Memphis or any part of the South, afflicts  
the people of the North. Last year the  
number of lives which were destroyed  
by this overpowering monster, reached 25,000, and Mr. J. M.  
Keating, who wrote a history of the epi-  
demic of 1878, places the cost to the coun-  
try at 200 millions of dollars. This may  
seem extravagant, but very competent  
judges say it is a reasonable estimate of  
the pecuniary loss to the country in one  
form or another. Of this enormous  
expense, every part of the Union must  
meet its share. Every week the industrial  
life of any part of the South is sus-  
pended, just so much do the material interests of other  
portions of the country suffer.

As to the probabilities of the fever as-  
suming an epidemic form, the chances  
seem to be against the South, though Dr.  
Dake and other experienced and eminent  
physicians still adhere to the opinion ex-  
pressed several weeks ago, that it will not  
become an epidemic. It seems, however,  
that it is not true that it never comes  
two years in succession. Mr. Keating's history  
of the fever in 1878, shows that the fever  
was the severest in 1833, when there were  
8,000 deaths in New Orleans alone. In  
1854, there were 2,400, and in 1855 the  
number reached 2,000. Four seasons in  
succession in that city it was declared an  
epidemic by the Board of Health; and the  
years in which the Southern cities have  
been free from fever are exceedingly few  
in number. Every effort is being made by  
the authorities in Memphis to keep the  
disease under control, and possibly they  
may succeed.

## WISCONSIN FARMING LANDS.

A gentleman living in Rockford, named  
Mead Holmes, has written a letter to the  
Evening Wisconsin regarding Wisconsin  
farming, basing his statements and sugges-  
tions on observations made while on a re-  
cent trip up the Wisconsin Central. He  
regards the land along the Northern por-  
tion of the Central much more valuable for  
farming purposes than most of the land  
in Nebraska where multifarious con-  
tingencies exist. Drought and grass-  
hoppers make farming quite uncertain busi-

## THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 23

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

NUMBER 119

## THE NEWS.

## The Trouble Between the Negroes and Authorities at Memphis Bridged Over,

And the Colored People will go  
Into Camp and Receive  
their Rations.

## Fifty Deaths Reported During the Past Six Days.

Of them Thirty have Died of  
Yellow Fever.

The Board of Health Will De-  
clare the Fever Epidemic.The Fever Among a Party of  
Memphis Refugees at New  
York.The Appointment of Lieutenants  
in the Army by the Presi-  
dent.The Failure of Ex-Governor  
Dewey and its Effects on  
Others.More Hazing and Trouble  
Among the Cadets at West  
Point.

## MEMPHIS.

The Troubles Bridged Over—New  
Staff Officer Statistics—The Dis-  
ease Among a Party of Refugees at  
New York.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—The seeming diffi-  
culties of yesterday have been bridged over  
for the present, and now there is no fear of  
any organized opposition from the negroes  
to the proposition of going into camp  
and being supplied with free rations.

Governor Marks yesterday commissioned  
Captain John Cameron as Colonel on his  
private staff, and ordered him to  
proceed to Memphis and assume control  
of the local troops, which comprises two  
colored companies. Colonel Cameron,  
who is Captain of the Blue City Grays,  
arrived this morning and at once took  
command.

The two companies will obey his orders  
and will doubtless render some efficient  
services toward maintaining the peace of  
the city that they rendered last year when  
they guarded the commissary depot of the  
Citizens' Relief Committee.

There have been fifty-eight deaths re-  
ported to the Board of Health during the  
past six days. Of these thirty have died  
of yellow fever, so it is fairly to presume  
that the board of next Sunday will declare  
the fever epidemic, as the deaths from  
all other causes.

New York, July 25.—Yellow fever broke  
out on a day or two since among a party  
of refugees from Memphis, who reached  
city early on Tuesday. The party consisted  
of eleven persons, and took rooms in a  
flat tenement house. One of the women,  
Mrs. Brennan, was taken sick the day  
they arrived, and died to-day of genuine  
yellow fever. Last night one of the men was attacked by  
the fever, and to-day one of the women  
also showed symptoms. The whole party  
has been removed to quarantine. Un-  
fortunately, the location where the tenement  
house stands is low ground, which  
breeds malaria at certain seasons of the  
year. But the health authorities appre-  
hend no danger.

The postoffice authorities began to disin-  
fect the Memphis mail matter for the first  
time to-day.

## A RUINED GOVERNOR.

The Bankruptcy of Ex-Governor Nelson  
Dewey, of Wisconsin, and its  
Disastrous Effects upon Others.

MADISON, July 25.—A new scandal is  
connected with the financial affairs of ex-  
Governor Nelson Dewey, of this State, has  
recently come to the surface. It has not  
yet got into print, but is an open secret in  
business and social circles. It is generally  
known that, ten or twelve years ago, Gov-  
ernor Dewey's wealth, mostly in real  
estate, was estimated at \$100,000, and previous  
to that time, from the period  
when he occupied the Governorship, he  
was regarded as one of the solid men, and  
one of the safest and most conservative  
men financially, in the western part of the  
State. He was an intimate friend of the  
late Ben C. Eastman, who succeeded  
Orasmus Cole in 1851 as member of  
Congress from the Second Wisconsin  
District, and served two terms till 1854,  
when C. C. Washburn was elected from  
the same district. Eastman died in the  
winter of 1855, leaving to his widow a  
small little fortune of about \$30,000, and  
Governor Dewey was either the executor  
named in the will or he was appointed  
administrator of the estate. He has  
occupied this relation to the widow of the  
deceased ex-Congressman since that time,  
and it has recently transpired that the  
estate was absorbed by him years ago,  
although, until this disclosure, he had  
made regular returns to her and had  
managed to make payments as from the  
income of the estate to the heirs. A few  
years ago Governor Dewey became  
totally bankrupt, and it appears  
that the Eastman estate was also  
swallowed up in the catastrophe which  
he met, so that Mrs. Eastman, now well  
advanced in life, is left absolutely penni-  
less. Gov. Dewey built a splendid man-  
sion at Cassville Grant county, several  
years ago, and laid out an estate of 800  
acres, but the house was burned, and the  
lands have been swept away from his pos-  
session. He married the daughter of the  
late Charles Dunn, Chief Justice of the  
Territory, and one of the most prominent  
men in the State, and he has had for a  
number of years a residence at Mad-  
ison, but he has absented himself for some  
time from his home, and his family are in  
a comparatively destitute condition, while  
Mrs. Dewey gives indication of mental ab-  
erration, which causes greater apprehen-  
sions, as her mother, the widow of Judge  
Dunn, committed suicide in a fit of insani-

## ARMY OFFICERS.

The President, and the Appointment  
of Lieutenants in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President  
has selected twenty-five names from those  
applying for positions as lieutenants in the  
army, and directed that they be examined.  
Undoubtedly many will fail, in which case  
others will be selected, which will not be  
difficult, as the list of applicants now num-  
bers nearly 1,000. In selecting those to be  
examined, the President was careful to  
give the Southern States a fair representa-  
tion, although a report has been current  
that Southern young men would be dis-  
criminated against. The President says he  
is anxious that that section should have a  
fair representation in proportion to popu-  
lation.

ty a few years ago. No cause is given or  
can be imagined for Governor Dewey's  
pecuniary reverses, and the calamity to  
him and his family, as well as to Mrs. East-  
man, is as inexplicable, as it is melancholy  
and complete.

## THE MOONSHINERS.

Effect of Democratic Legislation—In-  
crease of Illicit Distilleries.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Information re-  
ceived at the Internal Revenue Bureau  
shows that one of the immediate results of  
the Democratic legislation of the last ses-  
sion, is that illicit distilleries in the dan-  
gerous districts are rapidly increasing  
through a lack of money with which to  
suppress them. The moonshine trade last  
year was greatly restricted by the vigilant  
efforts of the internal-revenue officers,  
and, owing to the great losses from seizures and de-  
struction of property, it was found to be  
more profitable to establish licensed dis-  
tilleries. The moonshine, or illicit business,  
however, since it was discovered that there  
was no appropriation for Deputy Marshals,  
has again begun in the State of North  
Carolina. Out of seventeen licensed dis-  
tilleries, there are only five running, and it  
is expected that these will soon suspend.  
It is reported that illicit whisky can be  
purchased at 80 cents a gallon, and that  
the makers of it cannot be molested. There  
is, of course, no object under such condi-  
tions of affairs to invest in tax paid whisky.

## GRAVE SUIT.

A New Jersey Widow Sues for Her  
Husband's Corpse.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Edgar E. Eoff, of  
Jersey City, said to have been a man of  
some wealth, died in Jersey City about ten  
days ago. Before his death he directed  
that his body should be buried in his lot at  
Greenwood Cemetery. At the request of  
the father of the deceased man, the widow  
consented that the funeral should take  
place from the father's house, and when  
the funeral procession arrived at Green-  
wood Mr. Eoff insisted on having his son's  
body left in his receiving vault, although a  
grave had been dug in the widow's lot.  
Mr. Eoff protested in vain and yesterday  
he applied to Justice Potter, in Supreme  
Court Chambers, for an injunction re-  
straining her father-in-law from inter-  
fering with the removal and burial of the  
body. A temporary injunction was granted  
returnable next Monday, when the ques-  
tion of the right of the widow and the next  
of kin respectively to a dead man's body,  
will be argued.

## HAZING.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Times prints  
an account of an insubordination in the  
third class cadets at West Point, growing  
out of a recent hazing for which six  
members were sentenced to dismissal.

Pending the approval of the sentence by  
the Secretary of War, other members of  
the class, encouraged by delay to believe  
the sentence would not be approved,  
resumed hazing operations, and when  
called to answer the usual  
formula of questions con-  
cerning offenders, one and all refused to  
answer anything whatever. The questions  
were carefully framed, in accordance with  
the general regulations and articles of war.  
Refusal to answer them constituted no less  
than four distinct separate breaches of the  
articles. The class, individually and in a  
mass, was reported as having refused, and  
the superintendent, Gen. Schofield, and  
there the matter rests until the General  
shall hear from Washington about what  
is to be done with the original six delin-  
quents.

## FAST TIME.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The greatest excite-  
ment exists among sporting circles over  
the racing race which was finished yester-  
day afternoon. Sleepy Tom was the win-  
ner, the finishing heat being made in  
2:12 1/4. This knocks all previous records  
out of account. The best trotting record  
stands at 2:13 1/4, made by Rarus, and the  
best pacing record at 2:14 1/4, made by  
Sleepy Tom. The fact that Sleepy Tom is  
totally blind adds to the interest which  
is felt in him. In the finishing heat the  
quarter was passed in 33 seconds and the  
half-mile point in 1:35. Mattie Hunter  
lapped him, and Lucy was lying on her  
wheel, so that all made wonderful time.

## DENNIS HAGERTY.

He Attempts to Murder His Wife and  
Commit Suicide.

MANTOWOC, July 25.—Dennis Hagerty,  
of Maple Grove, this county, after making  
an unsuccessful attempt to murder his  
wife to-day, placed the revolver to his  
own mouth and discharged it, the bullet  
passing through his neck. His recovery is  
doubtful.

"Save your Hair." Keep it Beautiful.  
All Persons Who Apply to Beauty  
of personal appearance should not neglect that  
natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been  
neglected until it has become thin, gray, or entirely  
fallen off. The LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER  
restores nature's losses, and imparts a healthy  
and natural color, thickens thin hair, cures dandruff  
and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making  
it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant  
growth of hair in its natural youthful color.

Ask your druggist for London Hair Color Restorer.  
Price 75 cents a bottle. Six bottles \$4.  
Main depot for the United States, No. 330 North  
Third street, Philadelphia. Sold by Meyer, Bros.  
& Co., St. Louis, and Yan Schack, Stevenson &  
Co., Chicago. j30doodwly-4

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and in-  
directness of youth, nervous weakness, early de-  
cay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe  
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This  
great remedy was discovered by a missionary in  
South America. Send a self-addressed envelope  
to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New  
York City. n2r26doodwly

Cheney & Saxe,  
Representatives to Good, Sound Fire Insurance Com-  
panies and Fire Life, each with a large cap-  
ital.

They have Houses to Rent and to sell;  
They have Farms to Sell, and to exchange for  
other property;

They have Western Lands for sale on ten years  
time at 3 per cent. interest, from \$2 to 10 per  
acre. Office over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing  
Store, Janesville. apr19doodwly

## GARFIELD.

His Great Speech Delivered at  
Madison at the Republi-  
can Celebration,  
July 23.The Work of the Old Republi-  
can Party Seventy Years  
Ago.The Promises of the Republican  
Party in Administering  
the Government.A Comparison of the Great Is-  
sues Dividing the Two  
Political Parties.The Great Contents in the Extra  
Session of Congress Re-  
viewed,And the Secret Aims of the Dem-  
ocratic Party Exposed.A Stalwart Speech by a Stalwart  
Republican.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I know you will be glad to make whatever  
remaining exercise of the day you have  
very short, and I shall enjoy with you the  
shortness. I am sure you have with me  
enjoyed richly what you have had to do  
to-day of the history, of the reminiscences,  
of the poetry, of the music, of the prospects,  
of the prophecy, of all that belongs to the  
history of the Republican party. I have  
only two thoughts in my mind, and there-  
fore, I may not be long in getting them at  
you, and the first is that the origin of the  
Republican party is very important in the  
matter of history. We have heard it said  
to-day that it was born twenty-five years  
ago. In one very important sense it was,  
but in another exceedingly important his-  
torical sense the Republican party of  
twenty-five years ago was revived. It was,  
indeed, the restoration of the earliest party  
of the fathers that made the Government,  
that created the Constitution, that started  
its long career of life this new Republic,  
and it was a party that had as destructive  
a doctrine as we have had since our more  
recent origin of 1854.

THAT FIRST PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN  
PARTY

had for its central idea, the doctrine of the  
Declaration of Independence, the equality  
of all men before the law. They hated  
slavery, and they loved liberty, and they  
made it a part of their great work to go  
just as far as they could toward realizing  
the full measure of that doctrine. They  
did not hope to destroy slavery in their  
day, but they hoped to limit it, to restrict  
its narrow field, and enlarge the bound-  
ary of liberty, as far and as fast as the vested  
rights and the vested wrongs of slavehold-  
ers would let them. They did abolish the  
slave trade on the high seas, they did de-  
clare the slave-trade, was a pirate, to be  
known and punished as such everywhere,  
where that our commerce or our ships  
war could reach him. While they knew  
that they could not make men equal in  
talents, they did declare they would make  
education free, and give every one a free  
race to do all God had enabled him to do  
by the talents given in his creation, and  
that old Republican party, therefore, ded-  
icated to the abolition of all public territories  
in all portions of the West to the freedom  
of schools forever. Again, that old party  
dedicated all this territory that we are on,  
and all that it then owned, to freedom for-  
ever.

## THEY DID MORE.

They knew that all men were not equal in  
wealth, but they would do all in their power  
to give each man a free chance in the  
race for wealth, and that old Republican  
party abolished imprisonment for debt in  
every State in which they had control.  
They did more. They made the old Republi-  
can party exempted from execution the neces-  
saries of life of all householders in all the  
States where they had control. They did  
more. They made suffrage univer-  
sated, without distinction of race in almost  
every one of the old Northern States, ex-  
cept, perhaps, the single State of New  
York, and that old Republican party that  
died in the days of the younger Adams'  
administration covered itself, and covered  
the first quarter of our present country  
with glory in the interests of liberty, jus-  
tice, the rights of laborers, and of all those  
rights that are necessary to the intelligence  
and prosperity, the freedom and the honor  
of a great people. [Applause.] But there  
were conservatives in those days, and  
every one of these measures was opposed  
by conservatives to the utmost of their  
power. The attempt to stop the slave trade  
was declared to be ungodly, for it cut off  
the poor heathen of Africa from coming to  
this country to hear the Gospel preached  
in its purity. [Laughter.] The abolition  
of imprisonment for debt was assailed as a  
stroke against

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

and of creditors, and the abolition of the  
old system, that took away the last thing  
from the poor man in execution, was also  
a stroke they condemned for the same  
reason. Year by year the malcontents, the  
conservatives, the resistors of Progressive  
Republicanism gained ground, until at last  
they allied themselves to the intelligence  
and prosperity, the freedom and the honor  
of a great people. [Applause.] The abolition  
of imprisonment for debt was assailed as a  
stroke against

the aristocratic mob-spirit of slavery rolled  
over the rocks of freedom everywhere,—it  
was only then, in the extremity of the doc-  
trine and the depth of that oppression,  
that all over the country,—not in Wiscon-  
sin alone, but in Michigan, in Ohio, and  
the belt of States to the ocean, all over the  
free North—they sprang to their feet and

RESTORED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

of seventy years ago. [Applause.] So,  
therefore, I say that the work that was  
done here in 1854 was the revival of the  
noblest party that ever existed on this  
continent, and the chapters of its work  
dropped when it perished with the young-  
er Adams were revived by the new Republi-  
can party of 1854. We have been told by  
our Democratic friends that they were  
the only people that could hold up the  
Government in this continent,—that all  
parties that opposed them were ephemeral  
and temporary, to pass away, but we date  
back to a party older than the modern  
Democracy, higher in its aims, nobler in  
its purposes, and worthier of the high  
honor of the Republic. [Applause.] The  
work did not all spring up in 1854. We  
have been told that the spirit of revived  
Republican liberty lived when the young-  
er Adams stood up in the House of Repre-  
sentatives and defended the right of slaves  
even to petition for liberty, lived wherever  
a freeman raised his voice, lived in the per-  
son of that noble old predecessor of mine  
from the district I now have the honor to  
represent. He stood there in his place,  
Joshua H. Giddings [applause], for twenty  
long, turbulent, perilous years—against the  
bidgeon of the assassin, against the pistol  
of the duelist, against the bowie-knife of  
the cut-throat, that carried about his best  
argument against the truth [applause] stood  
there, I say, until his white hair, like  
the plume of Henry of Navarre, showed  
where the battle for freedom fought the  
most and fiercest [applause]—stood there, I say,  
until from a minority of two (Adams and  
himself) he

HAD THE PROUD SATISFACTION

of leading to the chair and swearing into  
office a Republican speaker of the House  
[applause]—stood there until he saw in  
his old age, as the mantle had fallen from  
his shoulders, the delight of his heart and  
the hopes of his youth realized,—the de-  
struction of human slavery and the restora-  
tion of nationality to this country. [Ap-  
plause.] And so, from those beginnings,  
these thousand rills of liberty  
that leaped from your springs and bound-  
ed from your hills, began at last the unit-  
ed stream of 1854 which made the Republi-  
can party what you know it to be. I was  
glad to notice in that admirable paper read  
by my friend from Chicago, that they  
claimed as their first claim their purpose to  
return to the original principles of the  
Government. They call it a return. It  
was the renaissance of our liberty, the  
coming back from the darkness of the dark  
days of slavery to the old bright, and lib-  
erty loving days of the Republic. And it  
was fortunate for our people that, in that  
beginning, they found a man who was sin-  
gularly fitted to become its leader and  
its guide. I take it, from the long and  
readings in history that no man ever lived  
in America who had so singularly devoted  
himself to the study of the Declaration of  
Independence as Abraham Lincoln. [Ap-  
plause.] Born in the obscurity of lives, in  
the narrowest circle, in the deepest pov-  
erty, the world of things all distant  
from him, the world of intellectual thought as far removed from  
him almost as the stars, yet there fell into  
the small circle of his early life a few  
books—three, I believe they say—there  
were laid upon a little wooden shelf sup-  
ported by two pegs driven into a log of the  
house where he stayed, and one of those  
books had in it the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence. The boy Abraham Lincoln  
knew it by heart long before he had  
learned that there was such a book as  
Blackstone or any of the books of the law.  
Those who knew his early life say that he  
took an old wooden fire shovel and whit-  
ened off its rough handle, and wrote sen-  
tence by sentence the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence.

[CONCLUDED ON THE SECOND PAGE.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THRESHERS  
HARVESTERS!  
SUPPLIES AT  
HANCHETT'S.

LEATHER BELTING,  
RUBBER BELTING,  
LACE LEATHER,  
GALENA & GOLDEN Machine Oil,  
PARAGON GREASE, Best Machine  
Grease made,  
COPPER RIVETS. CLOUT NAILS.

OIL CANS, WRENCHES,  
PUNCHES, &c., &c.

## HARVESTING TOOLS.

OIL STOVES!  
AT COST!

G. M. HANCHETT,  
No 25 Main Street, East Side.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great Re-  
medy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's  
SPECIAL REMEDY.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal  
Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases result-  
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